

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## FEDERAL SHIP FINANCING PROGRAM

### HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I introduce legislation expanding the Maritime Administration's (MARAD) federal ship financing program—commonly referred to as "Title XI" of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936—to include re-flagging, repair, or conversions of US-flagged civilian vessels for commercial and military purposes.

Currently, MARAD's Title XI program only provides federal loan guarantees for the construction of new civilian vessels in U.S.-based commercial shipyards or facility and equipment upgrades at those shipyards. My legislation would allow MARAD to also provide loan guarantees for corrective or preventative maintenance or re-flagging work at US-based shipyards, including to convert a commercial vessel to a more useful military configuration to carry out federal contracts.

As chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Readiness and the former ranking member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, I have long supported our domestic shipbuilding and U.S.-flagged international fleet.

The legislation I introduced today builds upon my work in the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283), in which I helped to secure Congressional authorization for the new tanker security fleet and strengthened the military's U.S.-flagged preference for seaborne cargo contracts. It also complements my work with U.S. Senator TAMMY BALDWIN (D-WI) in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), in which we implemented "Buy America" requirements for MARAD's small shipyard grant program.

Madam Speaker, American shipyards are ready, willing, and able to take on this additional work. Expanding MARAD's Title XI loan guarantee program to support that work means more well-paying jobs for American workers and better maintained vessels flagged in the United States, useful for military and commercial purposes.

## HONORING DETECTIVE EVERETT BRISCOE

### HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Detective Everett Briscoe, a veteran of the New Orleans Police Department who was tragically shot and killed while off-duty in Houston this weekend.

Officer Briscoe served the New Orleans community for over 12 years, which included work for the department's homicide investigations division.

He was a father of two children and a friend to many. I'm lucky to have befriended him through our shared membership of the Zulu Social Aid & Pleasure Club, a Mardi Gras organization.

I was lucky to call him my Zulu brother.

Praying for his family, his friends, and the other victim in this senseless act of violence.

Sometimes life, in all its beauty, is inexplicably tragic.

But we will always have the memories we have shared together.

Rest in Peace, Detective Briscoe.

## CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF ILLINOIS STATE SENATOR WILLIAM "BILL" HAINE

### HON. MIKE BOST

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Illinois State Senator William "Bill" Haine, who passed away at the age of 77 on August 16. Bill was born on August 8, 1944 in Alton, Illinois, to Mary and James Haine. In the late 1960s, Bill served in the U.S. Army during the Vietnam War as a member of the First Cavalry Division (Air Mobile) and was awarded the Bronze Star for his service in combat operations. After returning home from Vietnam, Bill earned his JD from St. Louis University School of Law. There he met and later married his wife, Anna. They were blessed with seven children: Cecelia Philippine, Elizabeth Schlueter, Mary Burkett, Margaret Balan, Alice Stirton, Thomas, and Joseph, 37 grandchildren, and one great grandchild. Through it all, Bill was always involved in local politics in Madison County. He served on the Madison County Board and then became the State's Attorney for Madison County in 1988—a position he held for 14 years. In 2002, he was appointed to fill the Illinois Senate seat for the 56th district and served in that role for five terms. Madam Speaker, please join me in this celebration of the life of Bill Haine. On behalf of Southern Illinois, I thank Bill for service to our community. My prayers go out to Bill's wife Anna, their family, and friends during this difficult time.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I missed the vote on final passage of H.R. 4, the John R. Lewis

Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2021. I am an original cosponsor of the bill and support the legislation, having previously voted in support of this bill when it passed the House on December 6, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 259 and YEA on Roll Call No. 260.

## EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT AUGUST 30, 2021, BE OBSERVED AS THE 131ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS

### HON. ALMA S. ADAMS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, today, I introduced a resolution commemorating August 30, 2021, as the 131st anniversary of the 1890 Institutions. This resolution celebrates the collaborative work the 19 historically Black 1890 Institutions, established under the Second Morrill Act on August 30, 1890, have undertaken to address the agricultural research and extension needs of the country.

Currently, the 1890 Institutions collectively serve over 88,000 undergraduate and graduate students, and like all Historically Black Colleges and Universities, have given so much to our community and our country.

As a proud 1890s graduate, I am honored to introduce this resolution, which recognizes the 131 years of significant and meaningful contributions the 1890 Institutions have made. These institutions are more than schools: they represent pathways to the middle class; they're cornerstones of our communities; and have unlocked so much potential that our country has too often ignored.

## DISAPPEARED OF EL SALVADOR

### HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, August 30th has been designated by the United Nations as The International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearance. I rise today to talk about the history of forced disappearance and its impact on individuals, families; communities, and all of society in one country, El Salvador.

Madam Speaker, I fell in love with El Salvador and the Salvadoran people during very dark days. As a young aide to our former colleague, Congressman Joe Moakley of Boston, my first trip to El Salvador was in 1983, and I have returned more than 30 times.

During the civil war and afterwards, I have had the privilege to meet with so many Salvadoran families throughout the country. I've often met with nuns and local priests, listened

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

to them describe the daily lives of their communities. They would introduce me to the people of their parish who had lost loved ones. The disappeared have always been with us. For decades they have haunted El Salvador. You can hear their voices in every corner of the country.

Yet in all these meetings with individuals and families who have suffered such great loss—and who still suffer—what has struck me most is their generosity of spirit, their courage and resilience, their ability to embrace mercy and forgiveness, seek reconciliation and demand truth.

Next year, El Salvador will celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the Peace Accords—a very important milestone in El Salvador's history—and reason for celebration, reflection and recommitment. But as we all know, peace does not come with the signing of accords. The work of building peace, of creating peace, of strengthening democratic institutions, of promoting reconciliation, truth and justice—all of that hard work begins the day the peace accords are signed.

Much has been accomplished by the Salvadoran people over these past three decades—but so very much is left to do. Among the work left unfinished is an accounting for the disappeared.

The past is never simply the past—it lives in the present, it echoes in the daily lives of thousands of Salvadorans whose family members, loved ones, friends; neighbors and colleagues disappeared during the civil war. There is nothing abstract about the suffering endured by these sons and daughters, these mothers and fathers, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters. They are haunted by memories and questions about their relatives: Where are they? What happened to them? Where are their remains? Will I ever be able to bury them with dignity and love? Will I ever know the truth? For thousands of Salvadorans and Salvadoran-Americans, the effects of the war are still felt in very real ways.

It is no secret that the United States bears part of the responsibility to help find answers to these questions. Billions of dollars in U.S. military and economic aid was poured into the Salvadoran war. And during the twelve years of the war, the U.S. government tolerated terrible human rights abuses.

We share accountability for its consequences, and we share the responsibility to help bind up the wounds that remain so long after the accords were signed. This is why I and so many of my colleagues in the U.S. Congress were so moved when we were approached in 2016 by American citizens who are the sons and daughters of Salvadorans who disappeared during the war. They asked us to help them in their quest to find out the truth about what happened to their parents.

Working together, we asked the U.S. and Salvadoran governments to release all remaining documents that U.S. agencies have kept classified on the Salvadoran civil war. On the U.S. side, the good news is that most U.S. documents were declassified and released during the presidency of Bill Clinton and have long been available to human rights researchers. But some documents still remain classified, mainly those of U.S. defense and intelligence agencies. There's still more that could be released, and I and many of my congress-

sional colleagues continue to press for further declassification.

In 2010, El Salvador established a National Commission for the Search of Children Disappeared during the Armed Conflict—or the CNB. The CNB seeks to investigate and determine the whereabouts and situation for disappeared children, including finding children alive and promoting their reunion with their families of origin. The CNB also formally institutionalized decades of work to find missing children and help reunite them with their Salvadoran families and relatives carried out by my dear friend Father Jon Cortina at the University of Central America (UCA) José Simeón Cañas.

Equally as important, in 2017, the Salvadoran government established the National Commission for the Search of Disappeared Adults in the Context of the Armed Conflict in El Salvador, known as Conabúsqueda. Its mandate is to investigate, locate, exhume, identify, and return the bodily remains of persons disappeared at the hands of the State during the armed conflict. I am grateful that President Bukele has continued support for the work of each of these two critical commissions.

Forced disappearance is a crime of long-lasting pain and harm. Not only for the victim who so abruptly disappears, deprived of liberty and often made to suffer torture, beatings, rape, and other brutality before being killed and disposed of—but also because it affects the lives of their relatives and communities. Family members and those close to the victim always harbor the hope that someday they will meet the disappeared person again. They keep questions about what happened to them. Often faced by the denial of official authorities and society, the need to discover the truth and find closure means that the search for the missing is passed from grandparents to parents, to their children and grandchildren for generations until the events surrounding a disappearance are clarified.

Last year, in August 2020, Conabúsqueda released a seminal study on the disappeared of El Salvador: Forced disappearance in the context of the armed conflict in El Salvador: a first approach to the phenomenon. The report described how forced disappearance was a repressive practice used systematically by the State from the 1970s onward. The report also made clear is that forced disappearance is not something that happened several decades in the past, it is a painful reality of the present that continues to affect thousands of families throughout El Salvador.

Many people continue to disappear as part of the violence ripping apart El Salvador's communities and families. According to the January 2021 Human Rights Watch Worldwide Report covering the events of 2020, from January 2014 to October 2019, "the Salvadoran police registered over 11,900 disappearance victims, including more than 400 children." This exceeds the estimated 8,000 to 10,000 disappeared during the civil war (1979–1992). Today's disappearances are committed by a range of actors, including gangs and the police. Few cases are investigated. As in the past, they remain in impunity.

How can we hope to stand up for these latest victims and their families if we fail to confront and resolve the issue of the past dis-

appeared? The denial of past disappearance, the lack of cooperation by authorities to clarify the circumstances surrounding the forced disappearances of thousands of victims in the past, and the failure to pursue legal action perpetuates the crime and the impunity that has always surrounded it.

In both El Salvador and the United States, we must do more to support efforts to advance the search for the disappeared and provide thousands of families the closure and healing they have been so long denied. It is the right thing to do; it is the moral thing to do; and it is the humane thing to do.

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IN MEMORY OF B. WAYNE HUGHES

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**HON. ANDY BARR**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life of a great man, B. Wayne Hughes. Mr. Hughes, a prominent leader in the equine industry, lived in Lexington, Kentucky where he passed away on August 18, 2021.

Mr. Hughes was born in Oklahoma in 1933 where his father was a sharecropper. In the midst of the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl, his family moved to California when he was a child. After the family moved to California, his father took him to Santa Anita Park when he was 11 years old and first introduced him to horseracing. He had a strong work ethic, delivering newspapers to help pay for tuition to college. He graduated from the University of Southern California in 1957 and went on to serve as an officer in the United States Navy. Mr. Hughes became a very successful businessman and started companies including Public Storage and American Homes 4 Rent.

In 2002, Mr. Hughes retired as the CEO of Public Storage and devoted himself fully to horseracing. He raced his first champion in 2003, winning the Breeders' Cup Juvenile at Santa Anita. Mr. Hughes purchased Spendthrift Farm in Lexington, Kentucky in 2004 and began restoring the historic 700-acre property. He worked diligently to make Spendthrift a successful breeding operation once again.

Mr. Hughes achieved great success as a racehorse owner, with six Breeders' Cup wins and six Eclipse Award wins. In 2020, his colt Authentic won the Kentucky Derby and the Breeders' Cup Classic. The colt retired to stud and was named North America's Horse of the Year for 2020. Mr. Hughes was passionate about the sport of horseracing and did much in his lifetime to improve and promote racing for future generations.

Mr. Hughes is survived by his wife Patricia, his son Wayne Jr., and his daughter Tamara Gustavson. B. Wayne Hughes was a legendary man who became one of horseracing's most influential leaders. He will be deeply missed. It is my honor to recognize his life before the United States Congress.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4, JOHN R. LEWIS VOTING RIGHTS ADVANCEMENT ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3684, INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR ADOPTION OF S. CON. RES. 14, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SPEECH OF

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 24, 2021*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, Americans simply cannot afford S. Con. Res. 14—the Biden-Sanders budget that will authorize trillions of dollars in new taxes and spending, and I join my Republican colleagues in strongly opposing this irresponsible proposal.

One of the many egregious provisions in the Biden/Sanders budget will make conveyance at death of a small business or family farm to family members or loved ones a catastrophic tax event—possibly triggering a 40 percent death tax that must be paid immediately on how much the asset has appreciated.

Shockingly, this Biden/Sanders new death tax would not be triggered by the sale of the business or family farm—instead merely taking ownership makes the inheritor liable for the new 40 percent confiscatory tax. Many of those who inherit would be forced to sell the hereditary asset just to pay the new tax.

The author of this massive new tax and spend proposal, BERNIE SANDERS—Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee—President Biden and the Democratic leadership are ramming this highly partisan bill through Congress without serious consideration of its disastrous impact on families and the economy.

My constituents deserve better than this.

When will we return to working across the aisle in a bipartisan way?

After all of the suffering and economic pain endured by the people of my district and throughout the country during the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Biden/Bernie Sanders budget: doubles the capital gains tax to 43.4 percent, raises the tax rate for many businesses—including at least 2 million small businesses—from 21 to 28 percent and as I mentioned a moment ago imposes a major expansion of the “death tax” by taxing unrealized capital gains at death.

Small businesses in particular should not face additional tax burdens as they struggle to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. Organizations such as the New Jersey Business & Industry Association and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce expressed alarm at these proposals, and the National Federation of Independent Businesses stated, “increased taxes on small businesses mean less investment in employees, less investment in small businesses, and less economic growth.”

According to the Senate Republican leadership on the Budget Committee, the reckless tax and spend plan includes: \$4.2 trillion in new spending over 10 years; \$3.5 trillion in new mandatory spending; \$263 billion in new discretionary spending, and \$390 billion in increased interest on the debt.

National debt soars to \$40 trillion (119 percent of GDP) by 2031.

Total debt (subject to limit) soars to \$45 trillion (134 percent of GDP) by 2031.

Nearly \$400 billion in defense cuts compared to current law projections.

Deficits that average \$1.6 trillion annually under the plan, reaching \$2.2 trillion by 2031.

According to supporting documents provided by Chairman SANDERS, the \$3.5 trillion reckless tax and spend spree will be “fully offset.” Because the Finance Committee was given a broad reconciliation instruction that did not require or disclose a specific level of revenue, this can be accomplished entirely by raising \$3.5 trillion in new truces. There is no restriction on the amount of tax increases allowed under this budget resolution or through the fast-track reconciliation process.

Especially in New Jersey, one of the highest taxed states in the Nation, taxpayers need relief, not the massive taxes that will be levied to pay for this Biden/Sanders budget bill.

REMEMBERING CHERYL TEAMER

**HON. TROY A. CARTER**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember and mourn constituent, activist, public servant, lawyer, businesswoman and dear friend, Cheryl Teamer. She died this weekend at the age of 58.

A native of New Orleans, she earned her law degree at Tulane University and worked to get things done in City Hall in Mayor Marc Morial's administration.

She then worked in government relations and founded her own consultancy and advising firm.

We all knew her for her incredible ability to multitask 20 different things at the same time, and to do it with a sense of joy.

She built relationships and bridges between people of all backgrounds and walks of life.

She loved to be in the thick of it—whatever was happening.

Cheryl Teamer was accomplished, kind, big-hearted and rooted in the New Orleans community.

She will be deeply missed. Rest easy, my friend.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON AND THE UNRIVALED PROSPERITY, PROGRESS, AND PEACE AMERICA ENJOYED DURING HIS EIGHT YEARS OF GREATNESS

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to give thanks and pay tribute to William Jefferson Clinton, the 42nd President of the United States, who turned 75 last Thursday, August 19, 2021. It is still hard to believe that the rebellious Baby Boomer Generation, of which I am a member and which in its youth was the hope and promise of the nation's fu-

ture, is now just young at heart, but in Bill Clinton it produced one of the nation's greatest presidents.

As President, Bill Clinton, the “Man From Hope,” always put our people first and led our Nation to unrivaled heights of shared prosperity for all, unmatched progress in becoming ‘one Nation unified,’ and brought peace to Ireland, freedom to the people of Kosovo, rescued the economy of Mexico from destruction, and led America to the leadership position in the emerging globalized economy of the 21st Century. Madam Speaker, if anyone wants to know the true meaning of “American Exceptionalism” all they have to do is examine the years 1993 through 2001 when President Bill Clinton commanded the ship of state.

Under President Clinton, the United States enjoyed the longest economic expansion in American history. The President's strategy of fiscal discipline, opening foreign markets, and investments in the American people helped create the conditions for a record 115 months of economic expansion and our economy grew at an average of 4 percent per year during the years of his presidency. More than 22 million jobs were created in less than eight years—the most ever under a single administration, and more than were created in the previous twelve years. We enjoyed the highest homeownership in American history because the strong Clinton economy and fiscal discipline kept interest rates low, making it possible for more families to buy homes, and the homeownership rate increased from 64.2 percent in 1992 to 67.7 percent, the highest rate ever. We had the lowest unemployment in 30 years. Unemployment dropped from more than 7 percent in 1993 to just 4.0 percent in November 2000. Unemployment for African Americans and Hispanics fell to the lowest rates on record, and the rate for women was the lowest in more than 40 years.

Between 1993 and 2001, reading and math scores increased for 4th, 8th, and 12th graders, and math SAT scores reached a 30-year high, 49 states put in place standards in core subjects, and federal investment in education and training doubled. During the Clinton Administration financial aid for students was nearly doubled by increasing Pell Grants to the largest award ever, expanding Federal Work-Study to allow 1 million students to work their way through college, and by creating new tax credits and scholarships, such as Lifetime Learning tax credits and the HOPE scholarship. At the same time, taxpayers saved \$18 billion due to the decline in student loan defaults, increased collections and savings from the direct student loan program.

President Clinton and Vice President Gore's commitment to education technology, including the E-Rate and a 3,000 percent increase in educational technology funding, increased the percentage of schools connected to the Internet from 35 percent in 1994 to 95 percent in 1999. Because of President Clinton's comprehensive anti-crime strategy of smart prevention, more police, as well as commonsense gun safety laws, the overall crime rate declined for 8 consecutive years, the longest continuous drop on record, and was at the lowest level since 1973. As part of the 1994 Crime Bill, President Clinton enacted a new initiative to fund 100,000 community police officers in more than 11,000 law enforcement agencies.

Since the President signed the Brady bill in 1993, stopping more than 600,000 felons, fugitives, and other prohibited persons from buying guns, gun crime declined 40 percent during his years in office.

President Clinton signed into law the Family and Medical Leave Act in 1993, which enabled more than 20 million Americans to take leave to care for a newborn child or sick family member without fear of losing their job. President Clinton pledged to end welfare as we know it and signed landmark bipartisan welfare reform legislation in 1996. As a result of the booming economy and welcoming job market, welfare caseloads were cut in half, to the lowest level since 1968, millions of parents joined the workforce, and “welfare is no longer a political issue to be exploited by demagogues, as people on welfare today were five times more likely to be working in 2000 than in 1992. After falling by nearly \$2,000 between 1988 and 1992, the median income for families rose by \$6,338, after adjusting for inflation during the Clinton years. In that same time, African-American family income increased even more, rising by nearly \$7,000 since 1993.

After years of stagnant income growth among average and lower income families, all income brackets experienced double-digit growth since 1993, with the bottom quintile enjoying the largest income growth at 16.3 percent. Because Congress passed President Clinton's Economic Plan in 1993, the poverty rate declined from 15.1 percent to 11.8 percent—the largest six-year drop in poverty in nearly 30 years. In 2000, there were seven million fewer people in poverty than when President Clinton took office in 1993. The child poverty rate declined more than 25 percent, the poverty rates for single mothers, African Americans, and the elderly had dropped to their lowest levels on record, and Hispanic poverty dropped to its lowest level since 1979. In his 1995 State of the Union Address, President Clinton challenged Americans to join together in a national campaign against teen pregnancy, which resulted in the birth rate for teens aged 15–19 declining every year of the Clinton Presidency, from 60.7 per 1,000 teens in 1992 to a record low of 49.6 in 1999.

Because the Clinton Administration expanded efforts to provide mothers and newborn children with healthcare, a record high 82 percent of all mothers were receiving prenatal care by the time he left office and the infant mortality rate dropped from 8.5 deaths per 1,000 in 1992 to 7.2 deaths per 1,000 in 1998, the lowest rate ever recorded.

The accomplishments of President Clinton were just as impressive in the field of national security and foreign affairs. President Clinton understood from the beginning of his presidency that the most pervasive force in our world is globalization and he understood that while globalization is inexorable, its benefits must be harnessed to advance our objectives of democracy, shared prosperity and peace.

Under the visionary leadership of President Clinton, America exercised its influence by building with its democratic partners an international system of strong alliances and institutions attuned to the challenges of a globalized world, by ensuring this system is genuinely open to all who adhere to clearly defined standards, and by being ready to stand up for those standards when they are threatened. After the absence of such leadership the last

four years, is it not wonderful that the Administration of President Biden also understands that the power of America's example carries more influence than examples of America's power. But let us get back to the story of spectacular leadership and spectacular results.

The Clinton-Gore Administration led the international effort to dismantle more than 1,700 nuclear warheads, 300 launchers and 425 land and submarine-based missiles from the former Soviet Union.

President Clinton led the revitalization, adaptation, and expansion of NATO from a static Cold War alliance to a magnet for new democracies, with new partners, members and missions; adapted its command structure; admitted Hungary; Poland and the Czech Republic; and created the Partnership for Peace. President Clinton led NATO in its first military engagement and stopped the killing in Bosnia, brokered the peace in the Dayton Accords, leading to a sustained civil society complete with active opposition parties an non-governmental organizations and national and local elections taking place throughout the country.

As Commander in Chief, President Clinton took military action in Kosovo to stop genocide, ethnic cleansing, and regional instability, forcing the withdrawal of Serb forces, disbanding the Kosovo Liberation Army, and deploying an international presence in Kosovo—with a 47,000 strong NATO-led force providing security for the province, resulting in the safe and unconditional return of over 900,000 refugees. Under President Clinton, nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles were permanently eliminated from Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed; in addition, the indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention was achieved.

Under President Clinton, the perpetrators of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing and CIA killings were brought to justice and the planned terrorist attacks against Millennium celebrations were foiled. President Clinton developed a national counter-terrorism strategy, led by a national coordinator, and the Nation's first national strategy to protect critical infrastructure, and increased funding on critical infrastructure Protection by over 40 percent since 1998. An admirer of Nelson Mandela, a student of his teachings, and a true friend of Africa and the Caribbean, President Clinton was the second American President to visit sub-Saharan Africa, following President Jimmy Carter's visit to Lagos, Nigeria in 1978.

As President, Bill Clinton launched and won approval for the African Growth and Opportunity Act to support increased trade and investment between the United States and Africa, strengthen African economies and democratic governments, increase partnerships to counter terrorism, crime, environmental degradation and disease, and for the Caribbean Basin Initiative enhancement legislation to promote economic prosperity in Central America and the Caribbean.

Madam Speaker, between 1998 and 2000, the national debt was reduced by \$363 billion—the largest three-year debt pay-down in American history and we were on track to pay off the entire debt by 2009 until the fiscal mismanagement of the succeeding administration. President Clinton converted the largest budget deficit in American history to the largest sur-

plus in history; the deficit was \$290 billion in 1993 and was expected to grow to \$455 billion by 1998 but instead, thanks to the leadership of President Clinton, the United States had a surplus of \$237 billion.

In the area of the great outdoors and the environment, it should be noted that President Clinton protected more land in the lower 48 states than any other president, protecting 5 new national parks, designating 11 new national monuments, and expanding two others and proposing protections for 60 million acres of roadless areas in America's national forests.

During the Clinton years, federal government spending as a share of the economy had decreased from 22.2 percent in 1992 to a projected 18.5 percent in 2000, the lowest since 1966. On a related note, Americans enjoyed the lowest federal income tax burden in 35 years under President Clinton, who enacted targeted tax cuts such as the Earned Income Tax Credit expansion, \$500 child tax credit, and the HOPE Scholarship and Lifetime Learning Tax Credits.

As a candidate, President Clinton pledged that he would have a government “that looks like the American people,” and he made true on that commitment and then some. President Clinton appointed more African Americans, women and Hispanics to the Cabinet than any other President in history; he appointed the first female Attorney General, the first female Secretary of State and the first Asian-American cabinet secretary ever.

Under his Administration, the outright ban on gays serving in the military was ended and the military's policy of “Don't Ask, Don't Tell” worked so well in allowing LGBTQ service personnel to demonstrate their talents and skills that the policy would later be found to be unnecessary and discarded altogether.

Madam Speaker, I have laid out the major reasons why Americans are so appreciative that Bill Clinton served as the 42nd President of the United States, especially for his healing words and actions during the time of the tragic and horrific April 1995 Oklahoma City bombing at the Alfred R. Murrah Federal Building that killed 168 persons, including 19 children, and wounded more than 800 others. And as he pledged to the Nation he would, the terrorists who perpetrated this heinous act were brought to justice and punished in accordance with the law.

We Democrats thank President Clinton for all that but for much more. Bill Clinton was the unparalleled visionary Democratic political leader of the latter half of the 20th Century. In the presidential election preceding his, the Democratic candidate was beaten in the Electoral College 426–112, losing 40 states, and trailing in the popular vote by 7.8 percentage points and 7 million votes. In the presidential election before that, 1984, the Democratic candidate lost 49 of 50 states, lost the Electoral College 525–13, and lost the popular vote by 18.2 percentage points and 16.8 million votes. The electoral map and political outlook were bleak for the Governor of the “small southern state of Arkansas” but he would not be deterred and would not be outworked and did not waver in his conviction that his progressive policies promising shared prosperity and his inclusive vision in which the United States “did not have a person to waste” would attract majority support.

Madam Speaker, because of the remarkable leadership and success role-modeled by

President William Jefferson Clinton, Democrats in Congress and across the Nation know who they are, what they believe, and what is important to fight to achieve or preserve; maybe one day our friends across the aisle will be so lucky.

Happy Birthday, President Clinton, and thank you for all you did as the Nation's 42nd President and captain of the ship of state to make our Nation the most prosperous on earth and at peace in the world.

CELEBRATING 250 YEARS OF THE  
JOHN CORBLY MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH

**HON. GUY RESCHENTHALER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the John Corbly Memorial Baptist Church and congratulate them on serving God and western Pennsylvania for 250 years.

Originally called Goshen Baptist Church, what would become John Corbly Memorial Baptist Church consisted of two congregations. Meetings were held as early as 1769 on Muddy Creek and 1770 on Big Whiteley Creek. In April 1771, their first log meeting house was erected on Big Whiteley Creek in Garards Fort.

The congregation's first brick structure was completed in 1843, with the first service held on December 9 of that year. On February 24, 1907, a motion was made to rename the church in honor of John Corbly, the church's founder and former minister.

John Corbly was an Irish immigrant and prominent early settler of southwestern Pennsylvania. In, 1747, at 14, he started his life in the New World and was apprenticed to a Pennsylvania Quaker family. At the end of his term of indentured servitude, Corbly settled in Winchester, Virginia, and found God.

In Virginia, Corbly met Elder John Garrard, an emerging Baptist preacher in the area. He converted soon after their first encounter and became a reverend. His subsequent preaching was so impassioned and effective that it led to persecution from other Virginia religious groups. Reverend Corbly was consequently imprisoned for his beliefs.

Following his imprisonment, Reverend Corbly settled near Whiteley Creek with other Baptists. While he planned to practice his religion in peace, our nation's war for independence began and Reverend Corbly enlisted to fight, ultimately aiding in the founding of our nation.

After the Revolutionary War, Reverend Corbly returned home to raise his family and preach. Sadly, in May 1782, his wife and three children were killed on their way to church. Despite the incredible emotional toll, Reverend Corbly continued to preach and established 30 Baptist churches in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky before his death in 1803.

Madam Speaker, the story of the John Corbly Memorial Baptist Church is uniquely American. Their founder and original congregants endured religious persecution, the American Revolution, and the hardships of frontier life, yet maintained their commitment to the Gospel. The church has stood as a tes-

tament to their faith for 250 years and I look forward to what the next chapter has in store for their congregation and community.

RECOGNIZING ROBERT MAJOR  
STAFFORD FOR HIS SERVICE TO  
THE UNITED STATES

**HON. JACK BERGMAN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Robert Major Stafford, who devoted his life to serving our country and his community. Through his tireless work ethic and dedication, Robert has left a lasting effect on those he helped in both the military and his community.

Regardless of Robert's multiple life-altering injuries, he has consistently served the public with honor and is an amazing role model for his community. After suffering a partial loss of sight at a young age, Robert was ineligible to be deployed overseas. This did not stand in his way of pursuing a life of service, and Robert went on to be stationed at both Camp Ellis and Camp Grant in the 1940s. During his time there, he worked at the hospital caring for patients, managed a bowling alley, and worked at Caterpillar making belly pans for U.S. Army tanks. Even with his partial loss of sight, he was awarded the marksman badge for his incredible shooting accuracy and received the rank of TEC 5 during his time in the Army. Following his service, he and his wife, Dorothy Wills, moved to the Upper Peninsula and raised eleven children in Iron River, Michigan.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of my constituents, I ask you to join me in honoring the service of Robert Major Stafford. Michiganders can take great pride in knowing their state is home to such a selfless leader.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF  
FORMER REPRESENTATIVE  
DOUG APPLGATE

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fine gentleman who was not just a former colleague, but also a fellow Buckeye, and a dear friend.

Congressman Doug Applegate of Steubenville, Ohio, served nine terms in the House from 1977 until 1994. Sadly, Doug passed away on August 7 at the age of 93.

For nearly two decades, Representative Applegate ably and honorably represented eastern Ohio's 18th Congressional District. He and his beloved wife Betty were indefatigable in their fierce advocacy for their constituents. Doug was particularly gifted in his representation of his industrial and mining region and his advocacy for the steelworkers, coal miners, and veterans who called their shared Appalachian region "home." I can recall travelling to Steubenville and viewing the industry that propelled its economy atop the Ohio river 33 miles from Pittsburgh.

Doug served as a Member and then chair of the Veterans Affairs Subcommittee on Com-

pensation, Veterans, and Insurance. He never stopped championing their cause. Representative Applegate was responsible for passing a \$150 a month benefit increase for World War I pensioners and their spouses.

He also fought for raises in disability and other allowances and benefits that improved the quality of life for our heroic members in uniform.

When I was first elected to Congress and achieved appointment to the House Veterans Affairs Committee, I remember the poignant debate about Agent Orange and why Vietnam veterans should receive medical eligibility at the Department of Veterans Affairs for diagnosis and treatment of illnesses, including soft tissue cancers, they were developing due to exposure to Agent Orange. Long debate occurred in the Committee at that time as to who then this was possibly afflicting because irrefutable scientific studies had not been completed at that point in time. Doug Applegate turned the debate to positive support of Vietnam veterans self-examining themselves to determine their medical conditions by saying "There is a difference between what is scientifically provable and morally right." From that point onward, the VA covered Agent Orange diagnostic tests and treatments for Agent Orange. Doug Applegate never yielded when it came to America's veterans and he stood his ground.

Toward the end of his career, he was instrumental in ensuring Veterans Affairs became a department-level agency—allowing our heroes to receive the attention and care they deserve.

I also vividly remember his scorching denunciation of unfair trade policies, such as when he introduced legislation in 1986 to punish countries skirting steel import rules and harming American workers. He was a fighter for the working pension and the middle class. I miss his passion in these chambers.

As his tenure drew to a close, Representative Applegate was praised by his colleagues and constituents for his work to secure hundreds of millions of dollars in federal funds for Ohio, and the diligence he displayed in serving the residents of the 18th District.

While many today did not have the privilege of working alongside Representative Doug Applegate, he provides a model for us all to follow on behalf of the people of Ohio. I thank him for his honorable and faithful service, and offer my deepest condolences to his family, loved ones, and the constituents to whom he dedicated his best years. May the angels carry him close to his beloved Betty.

HONORING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY  
OF MS. SUE LOTT

**HON. JEFF DUNCAN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th birthday of Ms. Sue Lott. Throughout her life, Ms. Lott has seen 18 different presidents and many changes in the world. Growing up during the Great Depression, Ms. Lott learned the importance of simplicity and hard work, where many of her days were spent tying strings around June bugs for fun and picking butter beans with her sister to trade for ice cream. Other days, she would

work with her family all day to make a mere 50 cents. Ms. Lott worked as a seamstress as she grew older, and during World War II, she was one of many women who kept the country going while the men served in the war. She worked for many years at Regal Mills, sewing diapers.

Although Ms. Lott never had her own children, her many nieces and nephews and members of the community consider her to be a mother and grandmother. She is an active member of Providence Baptist Church in Hodges, SC, and her love for others and the Lord radiates around her wherever she goes. Ms. Lott loves to cook, garden, and read a good book. Throughout the isolation of the pandemic, Ms. Lott's main source of joy and comfort was reading. She lived most of her adult life in Greenwood, SC, and has since returned to her birthplace, as a resident of Saluda Nursing Home. Her impact is seen everywhere in the community, and I am proud to represent and serve constituents as impactful as those like Ms. Sue Lott.

On behalf of the Third District of South Carolina, I would like to wish Ms. Sue Lott a very happy 100th birthday and thank her for her many dedicated years to our community.

#### HONORING CARLA BROWN

#### HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a member of the Baton Rouge community.

Nurse Carla Brown has been going door to door in her "clinic on wheels,"—her car—providing COVID vaccinations.

As of now, she and her partners have vaccinated over 2,000 people.

To Mrs. Brown, this fight is personal.

Her husband David died from COVID-19 after weeks on a ventilator.

He was a two-time cancer survivor. He survived a gunshot wound to the face.

But COVID was what took his life.

Since then, Nurse Brown has turned her grief into action, using her time off to provide vaccination house calls to underserved communities like North Baton Rouge.

Louisiana has one of the lowest vaccination rates in the country, so her work is truly saving lives.

Mrs. Brown tells people, "If there were a vaccine when my David was alive, he would be here."

I thank Carla Brown for her service to our community.

To all Americans, please hear this brave nurse's message: Get vaccinated.

URGING AWARD OF CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO PRESIDENT LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON FOR HIS EXTRAORDINARY RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT IN THE FIELD OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

#### HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in remembrance of one of the true giants of American history and politics, Lyndon Baines Johnson, the 36th President of the United States, who was born 113 years ago today, August 27. It might be fair to say that I have quoted the wise words of President Abraham Lincoln on this floor perhaps more than any other Member and my appreciation and profound gratitude for leadership of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who led our country out of the Great Depression and into an economic and military superpower, to victory in World War II, and whose New Deal transformed the way Americans live and work for the better, is unsurpassed.

But next to these two greatest of all American presidents, in my view shared by millions, stands Lyndon Baines Johnson, the visionary and architect of the Great Society, which centered federal policy on the growth and human development of the individual, providing educational and economic opportunity to all persons of all races, genders, and creeds living in every rural and urban community in every region of the nation. As I will discuss, the acclaimed Pulitzer Prize winner and preeminent historian and biographer, Robert Caro, is exactly right when he wrote that with the single exception of Abraham Lincoln, Lyndon Johnson was the greatest champion of the poor and underprivileged in the history of the Republic and was the President "who wrote mercy and justice into the statute books by which America was governed."

That is why earlier this year I introduced H.R. 115, legislation awarding the Congressional Gold Medal to President Lyndon Baines Johnson, whose vision and leadership secured passage of the landmark Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Social Security Amendments Act (Medicare) of 1965, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965, to name just a handful of the more than 180 laws that have done so much to shape American society in the 21st Century. The awarding of the Congressional Gold Medal is long overdue recognition of the remarkable record of achievement in the field of domestic affairs of the person most responsible for several of the nation's landmark laws that mark their 56th anniversary this year.

Madam Speaker, as a Member of Congress from the Tenth Congressional District of Texas, as Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate, Vice President and President of the United States, Lyndon Baines Johnson's domestic accomplishments in the fields of civil rights, education, and economic opportunity rank among the greatest achievements of the past century. As President, Lyndon Johnson proposed, championed, led to passage, and signed into law on August 6, 1965 the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which swept away barriers impeding

millions of Americans from meaningful participation in American political life. On July 30, 1965, President Johnson signed into law the Social Security Amendments Act of 1965, which we today know as Medicare, which has transformed the delivery of health care in the United States and which, along with Social Security, reduced the rate of poverty among the elderly from 28.5 percent in 1966 to 9.1 percent in 2012.

On July 2, 1964 President Johnson secured passage and signed into law the most sweeping civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in employment, education, and public accommodations based on race, color, religion, or national origin.

On November 8, 1965, President Johnson signed into law the Higher Education Act, which provided need-based financial aid to students in the form of scholarships, work-study grants, and loans, and thus for the first time made higher education more accessible to populations of persons who were previously unable to attend college because of economic circumstances.

On October 3, 1965, President Johnson signed into law the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965, which transformed the nation's immigration system by abolishing the racially based quota system that had defined American immigration policy for the previous four decades and replaced it with a policy whose central purpose was family reunification, with a preference for immigrants with specific skillsets.

Madam Speaker, Lyndon Baines Johnson began his working life as a teacher and debate coach in the poor Hispanic community in the South Texas town of Cotulla, where poverty was so bad that he recalled seeing "Mexican children going through a garbage pile, shaking the coffee grounds from the grapefruit rinds and sucking the rinds for the juice that was left, a sight he never forgot, and which fueled his passion and commitment to ending poverty in America. This teacher who became president served his country in numerous, distinguished ways, including as Lt. Commander in the U.S. Navy during World War II, as a Member of both houses of Congress, as Vice President of the United States, and as the 36th President of the United States. Lyndon Baines Johnson was born on August 27, 1908, in Stonewall, Texas.

In 1927, he enrolled in Southwest Texas State Teachers College at San Marcos, Texas (Texas State University-San Marcos) and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in August 1930. After graduation he taught at Pearsall High School in Pearsall, Texas, and taught public speaking at Sam Houston High School in Houston, Texas, where in the spring of 1931, his debate team won the district championship. In a special election in 1937, Johnson won the U.S. House of Representatives seat representing the 10th Congressional District of Texas, defeating nine other candidates, and would be re-elected to a full term in the 76th Congress and to each succeeding Congress until 1948.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Johnson became the first Member of Congress to volunteer for active duty in the armed forces (U.S. Navy), reporting for active duty on December 9, 1941. Johnson received the Silver Star from General

Douglas MacArthur for gallantry in action during an aerial combat mission over hostile positions in New Guinea on June 9, 1942. President Roosevelt ordered all Members of Congress in the armed forces to return to their offices, and Johnson was released from active duty on July 16, 1942. In 1948, after a campaign in which he traveled by 'newfangled' helicopter all over the state, Johnson won the primary by 87 votes and earning the nickname 'Landslide Lyndon' and went on to victory in the general election, where he served until inaugurated Vice-President of the United States on January 20, 1961.

As a member of the Senate, Lyndon Johnson is acknowledged by historians, scholars, and students of politics as the greatest Majority Leader in the history of that chamber. Lyndon Johnson became the 36th President of the United States on November 22, 1963, after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. During his administration, education was one of the many areas where President Johnson blazed new ground, proposing numerous education initiatives which became landmark education bills he signed into law. In 1963, President Johnson signed the Higher Education Facilities Act (P.L. 88-204) which authorized a five-year program of federal grants and loans for construction or improvement of public and private higher education academic facilities. This legislation was the largest education program enacted by Congress since the National Defense Education Act of 1958, and it was the first broad education bill enacted in the post-World War II period that was not tied to national defense.

In 1964, Johnson signed the Library Services Act (P.L. 88-269) to make high quality public libraries more accessible to both urban and rural residents. The funds made available under this Act were used to construct as well as operate libraries, and to extend this program to cities as well as rural areas. Later that year, President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act (P.L. 88-352), which included Title VI among its landmark provisions authorizing federal authorities to sue for the desegregation of schools and to withhold federal funds from education institutions that practiced segregation. In 1965, in the presence of his first teacher, Mrs. Kathryn Deadrich Loney, President Johnson signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (P.L. 89-10) at the former Junction Elementary School in Stonewall, Texas, where he first attended school. This legislation was the first general aid-to-education program ever adopted by Congress, and it provided programs to help educate disadvantaged children in urban and rural areas.

Later that year, he also signed the Higher Education Act (P.L. 89-329), which was the first program approved by the U.S. Congress for scholarships to undergraduate students. In 1965, President Johnson launched Project Head Start, as an eight-week summer program, to help break the cycle of poverty by providing pre-school children from low-income families with a comprehensive program to meet their emotional, social, health, nutritional, and psychological needs. Recruiting children from ages three to school-entry age, Head Start was enthusiastically received by education and child development specialists, community leaders, and parents across the nation. Currently, Head Start continues to serve children and their families each year in urban and rural areas in all 50 States, the District of Co-

lumbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Territories, as well as many migrant children. In 1966, President Johnson signed the International Education Act (P.L. 89-698), which promoted international studies at U.S. colleges and universities.

In 1968, he signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 90-247), establishing bilingual education programs for non-English speaking children, and providing more funds for special education for disabled children. Later that year, he also signed the Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act (P.L. 90-538), which authorized experimental programs for disabled children of preschool age. In 1965, President Johnson achieved passage of the greatest legislative achievement for the cause of civil rights and equality of opportunity, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which outlawed discrimination in voting, thus allowing millions of southern black Americans to vote for the very first time. In other actions on the civil rights front, President Johnson nominated civil rights attorney Thurgood Marshall to the positions of Solicitor General and later Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, making him the first African American to serve in either capacity.

Madam Speaker, I include in the Record a document entitled the "The Legislative Legacy of President Lyndon Baines Johnson: 1963-1968," to remind all Members and the Nation what can be accomplished under the leadership of one who had a servant's heart, an iron will, and as the famed biographer Robert Caro memorably characterized it, "a natural genius for politics." I invite all Members to join me in sponsoring H.R. 115, legislation awarding the Congressional Gold Medal and recognizing the extraordinary domestic achievements of President Lyndon Baines Johnson, the 36th President of the United States.

THE LEGISLATIVE LEGACY OF PRESIDENT  
LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON: 1963-1968

1963

College Facilities  
Clean Air  
Vocational Education  
Indian Vocational Training  
Manpower Training

1964

Inter-American Development Bank  
Kennedy Cultural Center  
Tax Reduction  
Farm Program  
Pesticide Controls  
International Development Association  
Civil Rights Act of 1964  
Water Resources Research  
War on Poverty  
Criminal Justice  
Truth-in-Securities  
Food Stamps  
Housing Act  
Wilderness Areas  
Nurse Training  
Library Services

1965

Medicare  
Medicaid  
Elementary and Secondary Education  
Higher Education  
Bilingual Education  
Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Housing Act  
Voting Rights  
Immigration Reform Law  
Older Americans  
Heart, Cancer, Stroke Program  
Law Enforcement Assistance

Drug Controls  
Mental Health Facilities  
Health Professions  
Medical Libraries  
Vocational Rehabilitation  
Anti-Poverty Program  
Arts and Humanities Foundation  
Aid to Appalachia  
Highway Beauty  
Clean Air  
Water Pollution Control  
High Speed Transit  
Manpower Training  
Child Health  
Community Health Services  
Water Resources Council  
Water Desalting  
Juvenile Delinquency Control  
Arms Control  
Affirmative Action

1966

Child Nutrition  
Department of Transportation  
Truth in Packaging  
Model Cities  
Rent Supplements  
Teachers Corps  
Asian Development Bank  
Clean Rivers  
Food for Freedom  
Child Safety  
Narcotics Rehabilitation  
Traffic Safety  
Highway Safety  
Mine Safety  
International Education  
Bail Reform  
Auto Safety  
Tire Safety  
New GI Bill  
Minimum Wage Increase  
Urban Mass Transit  
Civil Procedure Reform  
Fish-Wildlife Preservation  
Water for Peace  
Anti-Inflation Program  
Scientific Knowledge Exchange  
Protection for Savings  
Freedom of Information  
Hirshhorn Museum

1967

Education Professions  
Education Act  
Air Pollution Control  
Partnership for Health  
Social Security Increases  
Age Discrimination  
Wholesome Meat  
Flammable Fabrics  
Urban Research  
Public Broadcasting  
Outer Space Treaty  
Modern D.C. Government  
Federal Judicial Center  
Deaf-Blind Center  
College Work Study  
Summer Youth Programs  
Food Stamps  
Urban Fellowships  
Safety at Sea Treaty  
Narcotics Treaty  
Anti-Racketeering  
Product Safety Commission  
Inter-American Bank

1968

Fair Housing  
Indian Bill of Rights  
Safe Streets  
Wholesome Poultry  
Commodity Exchange Rules  
School Breakfasts  
Truth-in-Lending  
Aircraft Noise Abatement  
New Narcotics Bureau  
Gas Pipeline Safety  
Fire Safety



Sea Grant Colleges  
 Tax Surcharge Housing Act  
 International Monetary Reform  
 Fair Federal Juries  
 Juvenile Delinquency Prevention  
 Guaranteed Student Loans  
 Health Manpower  
 Gun Controls  
 Aid-to-Handicapped Children  
 Heart, Cancer and Stroke Programs  
 Hazardous Radiation Protection  
 Scenic Rivers  
 Scenic Trails  
 National Water Commission  
 Vocational Education  
 Dangerous Drug Control  
 Military Justice Code  
 Tax Surcharge

RECOGNIZING JAMES  
 MOUSALIMAS FOR HIS DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVICE

**HON. JERRY McNERNEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. McNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing James

Mousalimas for his dedicated service to our community and congratulating him on his retirement after 35 years in education.

James found his passion for education during his time as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Niger, West Africa, where he was a teacher and basketball coach. Following this experience, he taught math in Richmond Unified School District and then embarked overseas to become a teacher, assistant principal, and eventually the principal of an American International School in Saudi Arabia.

In 1998, James returned to the United States and served as Coordinator of Year-Round Education for Tracy Unified School District. Shortly thereafter, he became the Director of Alternative Programs for Tracy Unified School District. In 2008, James joined the San Joaquin County Office of Education (SJCOE) as Assistant Superintendent of County Operated Schools and Programs.

James was elected as the San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools in 2014 and again in 2018. During his tenure as Superintendent of Schools, James brought visionary ideas to fruition, expanding and adding new services to meet the needs of students, families, and our community. From advancing

STEM education to furthering adult learning, James worked tirelessly to ensure the success of SJCOE schools and programs including the Greater Valley Conservation Corps, Come Back Kids, Teachers College of San Joaquin, CodeStack Academy, and the SJCOE FabLab.

James has made invaluable contributions to our community, and his leadership has made a positive impact on countless students. He was instrumental in the opening of the Discovery Challenge Academy in San Joaquin County, which helps students who traditionally would have fallen through the cracks and allows them to earn high school credits, develop leadership, job skills, and academic skills while improving self-esteem, pride, and confidence. Additionally, James oversaw the transition to online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic to keep students, teachers, and educators safe.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing James Mousalimas for his distinguished service and in wishing him a happy, well-deserved retirement.